

WORLD HAS HAD A FORTUNATE YEAR

No Terrible Catastrophe Has Marked the Twelvemonth.

DEATH TAKES NOTABLE MEN

General Success of the Democrats and Startling Developments South of the Rio Grande Chief Events in Western Hemisphere.

New York.—Taken all in all, the year 1913 has been a happy and rather fortunate one for the world in general. It was not marked by any great catastrophe, such as the San Francisco earthquake or the Titanic disaster; it saw the end of the wars in the Balkans, it witnessed the inauguration of a Democratic president in the United States, followed by genuine tariff reduction without financial panic.

The death roll for the past year has hit the financial world rather hard, including such notable figures as J. P. Morgan, Henry M. Flagler and James R. Keene. The Roman Catholic church also lost two of its most venerable cardinals, Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, and Rampolla, once secretary at the Vatican and who would have been pope instead of Pius X had not the emperor of Austria voted against him.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, but not startling. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats. Democratic victories were won last November in New York city, the state of New Jersey and state of Massachusetts. Congress has passed the currency bill, and the banking interests of the country are adjusting themselves to it.

As alarmed as high finance may have been when it was learned that President Wilson believed in Sherman law should be "clarified," business and financial interests have apparently become convinced that the president's attitude is not one of opposition, but rather an attitude in which he would consult and confer with business and finance to remedy evils generally admitted to exist.

Doings in Mexico.

South of the Rio Grande developments have been startling and rapid. The year 1913 saw in Mexico the assassination of President Carranza Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, the usurpation of the presidency by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, boosted into that position by General Felix Diaz. Then came the rupture between Diaz and Huerta, with the practical banishment of Diaz. Later in 1913 came the rise of Venustiano Carranza, leader of the constitutionalists in the north of Mexico, with the result that the powerful northern states of Mexico are now under his control. Scarcely had Carranza become famous than Francisco "Pancho" Villa, former bandit, with a price on his head, leaped into the limelight as a rebel leader serving Carranza, and it is now questioned whether Carranza or Villa is the stronger in the leadership of the constitutionalist forces.

In its relations with Mexico the United States has stood firm. Early in his administration President Wilson announced his determination to withhold recognition from the Huerta administration, and although much pressure has been brought to bear, the president has refused to change his attitude. Efforts have been made to induce Huerta to retire and allow a fair and honest election, without result. Today the United States has a heavy armed force at the border and an impressive array of battleships off the coast.

There have been several marriages of importance in the past year, and a number of engagements of prominent persons announced. Foremost in the minds of Americans, of course, is the wedding of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president.

Assassinations of the Year.

Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized. George I, king of Greece, was assassinated by a mad anarchist in Salonika, March 18. In Turkey the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in the Balkan wars, Enver Bey, was slain on February 17. This was followed soon after by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier. Turkey and Mexico appear to have been contending with each other for honors in the line of assassination, with Mexico slightly in the lead.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few extra startling outbursts by suffragettes in England, such as the sensational suicide of the young suffragette who threw herself before the king's horse in the derby and was killed. Politically England has been in a furor, which, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. The year has seen the very remarkable "rebellion" of Ulster, under the direction of Sir Edward Carson, and the organization of an "army" of Ulstermen to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

England has also had its share of labor troubles. There have been large strikes at home and in Ireland, notably the Dublin riots, led by Jim Larkin. All of the European powers have gone on as heretofore in the construction of battleships, and the "armed camp" policies of Germany, England,

France and Russia are stronger than ever, possibly made so by the Balkan wars.

There have been some few spats between France and Germany, but nothing in any way approaching a breach of diplomatic relations. The falling of a couple of German war balloons on French territory created some little excitement, as did the mobbing of some German subjects by French citizens in border towns. France, as well as the United States, underwent a presidential election in 1913, placing a very democratic and a very diplomatic person in the office of chief executive—President Poincare.

In the Far East.

In the far east several things of moment occurred in 1913, among them the Chinese rebellion and establishment of a republic, and in Japan the death of the Mikado and the succession of his son and the anti-American demonstrations and riots as a result of the adoption of the anti-alien land-owning law in California.

In the realm of science and exploration there have been but few developments that could positively be designated as history-creating.

The discovery of the south pole and the disaster to the Scott expedition both occurred in 1912, although the fate of Captain Scott was not made known to the world until 1913. Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a "cure" for tuberculosis, made his appearance in 1913, but the value of Dr. Friedmann's "cure," and other "cures" for that dread disease announced at about the same time, are very much open to doubt. Great strides have undoubtedly been made in the treatment of cancer, but no positive cure has yet been discovered, although much has been learned about the value of radium.

Aviation is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aeronautics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint, but no means of making aeroplaning anywhere near safe have yet been discovered. France has organized and trained a military aviation corps that would unquestionably be of great value in case of war, and Germany has devoted much time and money to dirigible ballooning. The United States has spent some \$50,000 during the year in military experiments in aviation.

The number of deaths resulting from aviation has not been especially large. Aviators have died, just as aviators died in 1912, and Germany suffered a number of disastrous accidents to Zeppelin dirigible balloons. Many of the accidents of aeroplanes resulted from fancy exhibition flying and military experiments. The year 1913 saw the first aeroplane flight over the Panama canal.

On the Panama Canal.

In Panama great developments have taken place. October 10 last saw the dynamiting of Gamboa dike, being the removal of practically the last serious obstruction in the big ditch. The canal is now almost completed, so far as a trans-continental waterway is concerned, although not yet prepared for the passage of steamers from ocean to ocean. Work has also been begun on the buildings and grounds for the great Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal. In this connection it may be mentioned some slight international ill feeling may have been caused by the refusal of the British and German government to participate officially in the San Francisco exposition. German and English merchants, however, will take part on their own accounts.

The United States may congratulate itself that, barring the case of Hans Schmidt, the New York priest, there have been few gruesome and startling murders during the year.

New York state furnished the most sensational bit of local politics of the year in the impeachment and removal of Gov. William Sulzer, followed by Sulzer's nomination by Progressives and election to the state assembly.

In the world of sports the United States still stands supreme. In addition to humbling the British polo cup challengers, the United States further shocked Johnny Bull when Francis Ouimet, the youthful golf wonder, walked away from the English experts in the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., and by the winning of the International Davis tennis cup. America's supremacy in sports was further recognized during the year when King Gustave of Sweden presented the American athletes with the medals and trophies won at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. The sporting world suffered a shock, however, when it was learned that "Jim" Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete really belonged in the classification of "professional." He voluntarily renounced the trophies he had won as an amateur in the Olympic games.

Here are the leading events of the year:

- Disasters, Fires, Floods.**
 - Floods in Ohio, many killed, much suffering and great damage done.
 - Floods in the Mississippi valley as a result of Ohio floods.
 - Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb.
 - Zeppelin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed.
 - Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners.
 - Long Beach, Cal., pier gives way, killing 25 persons.
 - Disastrous floods in Texas, early part of October.
 - Firedamp in Welsh mine entombs 931. Five hundred rescued alive.
 - Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. M. Twenty-three rescued alive.
 - Steamship Nevada strikes a mine in

Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned.

Steamer Voltorno burned at sea October 10. One hundred and thirty-six drowned, 625 rescued.

Fifty girls die in factory fire at Binghamton, N. Y., July 22.

Storm at Nome, Alaska, kills 11, destroys 500 houses, \$1,500,000 loss.

The Death Roll.

Enver Bey, chief of staff Turkish army, assassinated February 17.

Henry N. Flagler, one of founders of Standard Oil company, and financial magnate, dies.

George I, king of Greece, assassinated by mad anarchist at Salonika, March 18.

James R. Keene, financier, dies January 2.

Deaths of Cardinals Oreglia, dean of the Sacred college, and Rampolla, within a few days of each other at the Vatican.

Luther McCarthy, pugilist, died at Alberta May 24.

Death of emperor of Japan.

Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier, assassinated.

King Menelik of Abyssinia reported dead. His death confirmed on December 23.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, buried at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, N. Y.

Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died October 10.

Charles G. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died October 23.

Ralph Rose, famous athlete and champion shot putter, died October 16.

Timothy Woodruff, New York politician, died October 12.

Anthony N. Brady, died in London, July 22.

Col. S. F. Cody, American aviator, killed in England by fall from aero August 7.

Mayor Gaynor of New York died on way to England.

Timothy D. Sullivan, New York politician, found dead on railroad track after escaping from an asylum.

Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died June 2.

Crimes and Executions.

Mrs. Fannie May Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral Eaton, acquitted October 31 of murdering her husband.

Rev. Hans Schmidt, discredited Catholic priest, arrested in New York for the murder of Anna Amuller, his sweetheart.

Floyd and Claude S. Allen executed at Richmond, Va., March 28 for participation in the famous Allen court house shooting affray.

Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of many persons, is convicted of killing Mildred Allison-Rexroat, a dancing teacher, in Chicago. Appeal pending.

Mrs. Bessie Wakefield is convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to hang in Connecticut on March 4.

Leo Frank, wealthy manufacturer, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of murdering girl in his office. Appeal pending.

Dr. Frank Craig acquitted in Indianapolis of murder of Dr. Helen Knabe.

Political Development at Home.

Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4.

United States Judge Robert W. Archbald removed from office by United States senate after impeachment trial.

John Purroy Mitchell elected mayor of New York on the fusion ticket, destroying Tammany's power.

David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor of Massachusetts, a victory for the Wilson administration.

Acting-Governor Fielder elected governor of New Jersey. Fielder is a Democrat and was the Wilson administration candidate.

Minnesota legislature adopted equal suffrage measure February 11.

Passage of Wilson tariff bill.

Passage of the currency bill.

Inauguration of Vice-President Marshall, his address to the senate and administration of oaths to the new senators, March 4.

California legislature adopts equal suffrage measure.

Illinois passes equal suffrage bill.

Japanese land law in California approved by Governor Johnson, February 3.

William Sulzer of New York impeached and removed from office and succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

Political Developments Abroad.

King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria," removed from throne and succeeded by his son.

Sir Rufus Isaacs made lord chief justice of Great Britain, being the first Jew to hold that office.

Election of President Poincare in France, January 17; inauguration February 18.

Election and installation of Sir Vansittart Bowater as lord mayor of London.

Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico February 18.

Yuan Shi-Kai elected president of China October 6; inaugurated October 10.

Sir Edward Carson gathers together an "army" of Orangemen in Ulster to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

Japanese mobs in Tokyo demand war on the United States over the California land question.

United States forces Great Britain to give up attempt to gain oil monopoly in Colombia.

United States warns Santo Domingo "No more revolutions."

Rebellion and overthrow of the Chinese empire and establishment of a republic.

Krupp scandal in Germany. Disclosures made April 18.

Sports.

American successfully defends the international polo cup against Great Britain.

Syracuse wins the intercollegiate regatta, June 21.

Harvard eight-oared crew beats Yale, June 20.

Francis Ouimet wins the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., September 20.

America wins the Davis tennis cup, July 28.

Horse racing resumed in New York state on May 30.

Jim Thorpe admits he is a professional athlete and resigns Olympic trophies, January 27.

Philadelphia Athletics defeat the New York Giants in the world's championship baseball series, October 11.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup is accepted by New York Yacht club.

Invention and Exploration.

Vilhjarmur Stefansson sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17.

Robert G. Fowler flies cross the Panama canal April 27.

Crocker Land Expedition sails from New York July 24.

Dr. Hudson Stuck reaches the summit of Mt. McKinley June 20.

Dr. Simon Flexner announces the discovery of the germ of infantile paralysis.

Arrival of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann—government test of his tuberculosis serum started March 11.

Discovery of radium as a cure for cancer announced, doubt cast upon the discovery by the American Association for the Cure of Cancer.

Aviation death list in Germany for 1913 reaches 30; France 37; England 10; Italy 4; Russia 3; Argentine Republic 4; Japan 3; Turkey 3; Austria 1; Brazil 1; Switzerland 1; Scotland 1; Canada 1; Portugal 1; Morocco 1; China 1 and United States 25.

Marriages and Engagements.

Wedding of Princess Victoria-Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Prince Ernst of Cumberland May 24.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the president, marries Francis Bowes Sayre at the White House Nov. 25.

Engagement of Vincent Astor to Miss Helen Huntington announced.

Duke of Croix marries Miss Leishmann, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15.

Dethroned King Manuel of Portugal marries the Princess of Hohenzollern at Singaringen, Germany.

Miss Helen Gould married Finley J. Shepard.

Mexico.

General Felix Diaz released from penitentiary in Mexico City and attacked the National Palace, Feb. 6.

President Francisco Madero forced to resign and is imprisoned at the National Palace, Mexico City.

Gustavo Madero, President Madero's brother, is arrested by General Huerta and imprisoned in the National Palace, February 19.

Gustavo Madero is executed by the order of General Felix Diaz Feb. 19.

President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez are shot down while "trying to escape."

General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico, Feb. 19.

Rise of General Venustiano Carranza in the north of Mexico.

Capture of Juarez and Chihuahua.

Rise of General Francisco ("Pancho") Villa as a leader of Carranza's Constitutionalists in the north of Mexico.

Felix Diaz stabbed in Havana, Nov. 6th.

President Woodrow Wilson declines to recognize Huerta as Constitutional president of Mexico.

Mexican rebels fall in attack on Tampico, but resume assault.

United States battleship fleet and international squadron gather at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect foreign interests.

Balkan Wars.

Adrianople falls, March 26.

Scutari surrendered to Montenegro, April 23.

Peace treaty of Balkans signed in London.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst visits the United States, Oct. 18.

Gettysburg encampment of confederate and Union veterans fifty years after the battle of Gettysburg, held on July 1-5.

Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Matteawan insane asylum and flees to Canada. He is ejected from Canada and seeks refuge in New Hampshire, where the case is still pending in the U. S. courts.

Steamship Aquitania to be the largest steamer in the world, launched in England, April 2.

Colonel Roosevelt starts on South American hunting trip, visits Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic and Valparaiso, Chile.

Mendel Beilis tried and acquitted of ritual murder at the "Holy City" of Kiev, Russia.

Gamboua dike last obstruction in the Panama Canal blown up with dynamite on Oct. 10th.

Buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition started at San Francisco. German and English governments decline to participate.

Labor Disputes.

Indianapolis street car strike begins Oct. 31.

Copper strike in Michigan started July 23.

Prisoners in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy spend the first day in Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary Jan. 1.

Firemen, engineers and trainmen of Eastern railroads demand increase and better hours. Matter adjusted by arbitration.

Hotel waiters' strike in New York city Jan. 1st.

One hundred thousand lady garment workers strike in New York Jan. 10.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

AMBASSADOR PAGE FINDS HOME



At last it seems that Ambassador Page has decided upon a residence in Rome. This has not been an easy matter for two reasons. Mrs. Page wished to have a garden, and the most exaggerated rumors had got about in regard to the Pages' wealth.

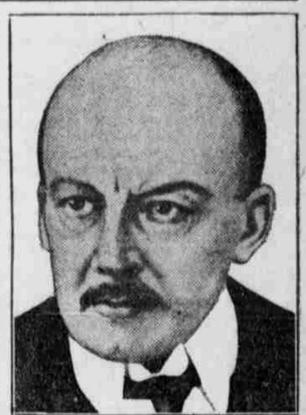
Hence the sums asked for inferior places were enormous. It is a fixed idea of every Italian that every American is rolling in money and does not mind parting with it. While the former may be true of Mr. Page, he is certainly a man who would not allow himself to be swindled by a landlord.

He has finally decided upon a house that has already been inhabited by two American ambassadors, Henry White and Lloyd Griscom. It is really a princely apartment in the Palazzo del Drago, comprising the whole first floor. The suite has large reception rooms and a long white hall where large formal dinners are given.

The Palazzo del Drago has interesting historical traditions, as the family of del Drago, one of the oldest in Rome, dating back to 1133, is also one of the most aristocratic. It was in the Palazzo del Drago that the daughter of Queen Cristina of Spain lived after her marriage with Prince del Drago. There are many relics of her regime in the apartment Mr. Page has taken, notably some chairs, which are still surmounted with the royal crown.

AUSTRIA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Count Leopold Berchtold, minister of foreign affairs and chancellor of Austria-Hungary, who but yesterday was the best abused man in the dual empire, has become literally overnight an object of the greatest popular enthusiasm and admiration.



It has suddenly been brought home to his countrymen that he is a past master in the art of statecraft and diplomacy, and that they owe him a debt of gratitude for the clever way in which he safeguarded their interests beyond their borders during the last two years.

This revulsion of feeling, so startling in its suddenness, has been brought about, not by any utterance of the count, who remains as reticent and as enigmatical as heretofore, but by the publication in the Matin—most enterprising and affluent of all the great Parisian newspapers—of the terms of the secret treaties uniting the Balkan allies in their coalition against Turkey, and also of their equally secret agreement with Russia in this connection. How the Matin obtained these documents does not concern us. The authenticity of the agreements is beyond question.

These treaties show, for the first time, that the coalition of the Balkan states was organized by Russia, and that while the war against Turkey for the liberation of the Christians in Europe was the pretext of the Bund and the means adopted to unite the kingdoms of Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria, its real and ultimate aim was avowedly against Austria.

Russia undertook by the terms of these agreements to furnish the Balkan state with all the war material that they needed—not for their attack upon Turkey, but for their operations against Austria—to communicate to them all information in her possession concerning the military movements and plans of Austria, to protect them from any attack from Turkey.

LONG IN DIPLOMATIC CORPS



Ambassador Rockhill, who has been representing the United States in Turkey, has presented his letter of recall, and thus ends the career of the oldest member, from point of service, of the American diplomatic corps. Mr. Rockhill has held 14 commissions in connection with American foreign affairs, besides having contributed valuable information to science, gained from exploring expeditions through Tibet and other countries while on leave from the diplomatic service. The present treaty governing relations between China and the United States is the work of his hand. He was the commissioner of the United States in preparing the protocol that ended the Boxer uprising in China. Mr. Rockhill is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on Chinese matters. He was one of the first white men to travel through Tibet, and his knowledge of the Chinese border questions and familiarity with Russian views upon this factor in Russian foreign policies made his services invaluable to the state department.

SAYS TANGO IS SYMPTOM OF DISEASE

"The tango is one symptom of the social disease we are trying to cure—not the tango itself, but the making a craze of it," said Winston Churchill in an interview at Chicago a few days ago. The celebrated novelist smiled when he was asked for his opinion of the modern dress of women. "It is the apotheosis of all that is frivolous and luxurious in our modern civilization," he said. "It is a representation of something that we are trying to get rid of."



Mr. Churchill was more inclined to talk of the influence of religion upon the modern university student. "There is a movement in theology that is going on very rapidly," he said. "It is the interpretation of religion in the terms of modern science and philosophy."

"The modern university student insists upon having everything squared—that is, a 'unity of mind.' If he learns his religion in the terms of ancient science and philosophy, goes to the university and has this science and philosophy discredited, then he throws over the religion with them. You can make a university student an agnostic at a stroke or a believer at a stroke."

"There is a tremendous synthetic movement going on today which is educational in which religion is revealed as the central and animating core. It is the fountainhead and motive power in politics and sociology, economics and all the modern departments of life."